## WASHINGTON.

The Tongue of Scandal Wagging Against Speaker Kerr.

TRANSPARENT DEVICE OF THE ENEMY.

The Indebtedness of the Pacific Railroad to the Government.

Mr. Blaine Explains the Mysterious Package.

His Speech in the House Reiterated Under Oath.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

SPEAKER KERR THE VICTIM OF A SCANDAL-ALLEGED ACCEPTANCE OF MONEY FOR PRO-CURING A LIEUTENANCY IN THE ARMY-A REME OF REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS.

There is a report to-night of a scandal against peaker Kerr, which is to be investigated te-morrow sfore Mr. Clymer's Committee on Expenditures in the Far Department, Mr. Clymer having given notice to morning, is at mand the matter will be opened at the o'clock. The story, which has been preparing to be exploded against the Speaker for several weeks, is to this effect:—One Augustus P. Green, of New York, was in 1866 made First Lieutenant in the regular army at the request of Mr. Kerr and was commissioned by Suced to Mr. Kerr by one Lawrence Harney, who was a doorseeper of the House, and that he paid Harney \$600 for his aid and influence. Harney, who is now in the Appraiser's office in New York, has, it is alleged, said that he gave the \$600 or some sum of money to Mr. terr, and this was brought to the attention of the Cip-ier committee in such a shape that they determined becommon the mon before them and make a thorough been for some weeks threatened with anonymous ict-tors about this matter. The authors of the report have been quietly looked up, and it is believed that the whole is a scheme of some of the baser kind of repub-lican politicians in New York to revenge themselves

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1876. THE PACIFIC BAILBOADS AND THEIR INDEBTED NESS TO THE GOVERNMENT-REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE IN REGARD TO A SINK-ING FUND-THE AMOUNT OF DEET AND PROS-

The Senate Committee on Railroads, in reporting the bills this morning in regard to a sinking fund for the liquidation of the government bonds advanced to the Central, Western and Union Pacific Railroad comade a lengthy report in writing to accompany

the bills, in which they say:

The subject of the indebtedness to the United States of the Pacific railroadis alied by the government and constructed under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, is at once perpiexing and important, especially in view of the late decision at the October Term, 1876, of the Supreme Court of the United States—that the interest paid semi-annually by the United States on their bonds issued in aid of the construction of the roads cannot lawfully be required to be reimbursed by the companies until the maturity of the bonds, at the end of thirty years, when the principal also matures, except as it may be reimbursed by half the government transportation moneys and five per cent of the not earnings of the road.

The following table shows the principal of the bonds issued to the various companies, with the total amount of interest which, together with the principal, will be due from the companies to the government on an average in 1898, or at the maturity of the bonds, thirty years from their date, crediting no reimbursement, and the amount of interest at least will have been paid out of the Teasury of the United States in behalf of the companies:—

Control Pacific and Western Pacific Interest.	c. \$27,855,680 50,140,224
Principal and interest	77,996,904
Principal of bonds	27,236,512 49,025,721
Principal and interest	76,262,288
Principal of bonds	6,308,000 11,845,400
Principal and interest	17,648,400
Principal of bonds.	1,600,000 2,880,000
Principal and interest	4,480,000
Principal and interest of bonds	1,628,320

The report then reviews at length the action of the government to have the amounts paid for interest reimbursed and the several acts of Congress on that subject, and also refers to the various suits in the Suthe United States Circuit Courts in Massachusotts, Kan-sas, Iowa and California, and says:—

Principal and interest..... 4,659,296

ses, Iowa and California, and says:—

Before proceeding to inquire whether Congress can adopt and enforce any new logal remedy for the United States which shall be effectual to protect it against ultimate loss under the decision of the Supreme Court that the interest paid by the United States is not reimbursable until 1888, it may be well to inquire what amounts may be expected to be realized from the half of the transportation moneys and the five percent of net carnings without any further legislation by Congress. The Union Pacific Railroad Company has furnished your committee with a statement of the amounts which the company has charged to the United States for services rendered from April, 1867, to December 31, 1876. The gross amount of these nine years is \$7,290,252 \$9. Average yearly amount earned in nine years, \$810,028 10, of which the government retains one-half annually \$405,014 to. To this add five per cent of the amount of which the company admits are not earnings by declaring a dividend of eight per cent upon twe capital stock of \$46,475,000—dividend, \$2,918,000, five percent upon which is \$145,900; undisputed annual amount to be relied upon from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, \$555,014 65. No statement has been received from the Central Pacific Railroad Company as to the amounts charged to the United States, and the committee uses the statement presented to the Secretary of the Treasury some weeks ago, showing the undisputed annual amount to be relied upon from the Central Pacific Railroad Company as to the reimbursement of the principal and interest of the bonds issued by the United States in aid of the beauty of the Donds issued by the United States in aid of

est of the bonds issued by the United States in aid of the companies, and it is evidently desirable that some new and additional method of providing for the gov-ernment indebtedness should be discovered and put in operation, either by mutual voluntary arrangement between the railroad companies and the government or by act of Congress enforced upon the companies against their will, if the terms of the act are not satisof Congress to obtain from the companies against their will amounts in addition to the half-transportation moneys and five per cent on the net earnings; and, after reviewing and commenting upon the acts of Congress at some length, and quoting from various judicial

decisions, says:—

It, therefore, the power of Congress to provide additional means for the ultimate reimbursement of the United States against the consent of the companies does not extet, or is so doubtful that an attempt made to exercise it will result injuriously to both the government and the companies, so that an arrangement which shall be satisfactory to and executed by the companies is advisable, the question arises. What practical and beneficial agreement can be made?

to insist upon semi-annual money payarest the sufficient to create a sinking lund which would meet the bonds and interest at maturity, is that the companies say that they cannot undortake to pay in money sums sufficient to create such a sinking lund. They urge with much estructures that to require them to provide a singing fund which will pay the whole of the gevernment second mortgage bonds immediately at maturity would be unjust unless they also laid saide a sinking fund sufficient to pay at maturity their first mortgage bonds, and that to provide both these sinking funds would exceed their present and anticipated available annual resources.

At the time these railroads were incorporated and assisted by Congress their construction was considered a national necessity, to be provided for at almost any possible cost. A proposition then to make them such a donation as results from the present recommenda-

SENATOR WEST'S BILL FOR THE CREATION OF A

The bill reported to-day by Mr. West, from the Senate Committee on Railroads, "To create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the government bonds advanced to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and for the settle-ment of the claim of the government on account of said bonds," authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive from the said company a con-veyance and release of 6,000,000 acres of land heretoregance and release of 6,000,000 acres of land hereto-fore granted to it westerly of the one hundredth meridian, and to credit and apply the sum of \$15,000,000, computed to be the value thereof, to the extinguishment of that amount of the claim of the gov-ernment for the principal of the government bonds ad-vanced to the company; this credit to be conditioned, however, upon the fuffilment of the conditions here-unifier described.

The Secretary of the Treasury is also directed carry to the credit of a sinking fund for the payment of the balance of the principal of said bonds and of the now withhold for government transportation up to the 31st of last December, which, if not amounting to \$1,000,000, shall be made up by the company to that sum, and "any amount exceeding said \$1,000,000 is to be forthwith paid to said company."

company shall pay semi-annually, on the 1st day of April and October in each year, into the Treasury of the United States, such sum approximate to and not ex-ceeding \$375,000, either in lawful money, or in any of the bonds and socurities of the United States govern-ment at par, as shall with interest thereon as herein after provided be sufficient when added to the othe said company. The interest on all sums placed to the credit of said sunking fund shall be credited and added thereto semi-annually, at the rate of six per centum

made by said company shall be in lieu of all payments or other requirements from said company under all the various Pacific Railroad acts, in relation to the reimbursement to the government of the bonds issued to imbursement to the government of the bonds issued to
the said corporation, except that the company shall
still be required, until said bonds and interest are
fully paid, to keep its line in repair and perform sorvice for the government, giving it priority of use
when demanded, at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not exceeding those paid by private parties,
which charges shall be paid in cash.

The bill further requires the company to provide for
and may the principal and interest, and maintain sinking

and pay the principal and interest, and maintain sinking funds for any and all land grant and sinking fund bonds issued upon the security of mortgages covering the and to pay to the trustees under said mortgages amounts sufficient to release all these lands from mortgage claims as fast as they may be sold by the govern-

The other sections of the bill provide that the gov-The other sections of the bill provide that the government mortgage on the company's franchise and property shall remain in full force until the company shall nave compiled with the foregoing requirements; that the company shall be allowed at any time to pay to the government in lieu of any remaining semi-annual payments their present value, computed at six per contum interest, and this bill shall not be operative unless accepted by the Union Pacific Rauroad Company, within four months from the data of the company. within four months from the date of its enactment, by the votes of the directors and stockholders, at regular nostings duly called,

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND. The bill reported from the same committee to-day, relative to the Central Pacific Railroad and the Western Pacific Railroad, as now part of it, contains essentially the same provisions, with the exception that the 6,000,000 acres of land to be conveyed by this company to the government are described as being in Utah and Nevada, and that the money payments on account of the sinking fund are to be \$425,000 every six months, instead of \$375,000.

MESSES TESTIFY TO EACH OTHER'S CHARAC-TER FOR TRUTH AND VERACITY-MR. BLAIRE'S STATEMENT-THE MYSTERIOUS PACKAGE CONSISTS OF A NUMBER OF MAPS-BEITERATION UNDER OATH OF HIS SPEECH

recalled Asa P. Robinson, who testified that he had read the testimony of Amos Curry before the commit-tee; witness never told Mr. Curry that the package which witness brought to Mr. Blaine-from Mr. Cald-well contained bonds or that it was an in-stainent of bonds; had often talked with Curry in a social way, and might some time have said that the package may have contained bonds, but never said it really did, for witness never knew what it did contain; witness did not consider himself respon-

did contain; witness did not consider himself responsible for whatever inferences. Curry may have drawn from their conversation; he considered Curry to be a man of veracity and of good moral character.

Amos Curry was recalled and repeated his former testimony that Robinson had told him that the package contained bonds. Witness submitted two telegrams just received from his wife in Arkansas, acting forth that she had read in the papers Robinson's statement about the story and saying that Robinson did say the package contained bonds, as she was present with Curry at the time Robinson made the statement. Witness said that Robinson and bimself were on good and on intimate terms with each other, and he considand on thimste terms with each other, and he considered Robinson a man of truth and veracity, never having heard his reputation for verseity called in ques-

committee had summoned Mr. Caldwell from London, and, assuming that to be correct, ho desired to know if the committee intended to keep the matter open till Mr. Caldwell should arrive. He thought the committee should report upon

this matter now.

Mr. Hunton, the chairman, said that the matter of summoning Mr. Caldwell was in charge of the full Ju-dictary Committee, and not of the sub-committee, and

he could not state what their purpose was.

Mr. Bisine said if there were no more witnesses to
be heard upon this matter he would offer himself as a

"This is a package and said:—
"This is a package which Mr. Caidwell handed me for you;" the package was done up careleasly in brown paper, the ends turned down and tied, I should say, although I cannot tell practisely at this date of time, in a very loose manner; I chatted with him a moment about the condition of the Fort Smith read, and somewhat about the coal lands in the Arkanass Valley; he then wanted to see some member of the House; I have forgotten whom; I told him that he could have the privilege of the floor, and he went in with me; as I passed to the chair I threw the bundle down carelessly; it laid there until the House adjourned, when I took it down to the lower private room which I had, where it lay for months; it was a package of maps, some descriptive pamphlets and some descriptive appropriate that time by Mr. Caidwell and those made by individuals and not published, showing the coal fields in the Arkanass Valley; it was considered at that time by Mr. Caidwell and those were alloted off to show how much could be got in one body; as the sections were taken alternately, it was very hard to get a large tract together, and a very few thousand dollars would buy a considerent and a very few thousand dollars would buy a consider. ble quantity of them; I think the company offered them at \$5 or \$6 an acre; this was sent to me as a prospectus and a general setting forth of the merits and virtues of the speculation; I did not give a great deal of attention to it; I had some computations made as to the cost of hauling to the river, how far it would be from the Arkansas River and how much it would cost by the time it got by rail to the cost of hauling to the river, how far it would be from the Arkansas River and how much it would cost by the time it got by rail to the Missispipi; the result of the whole thing was that I did not embark in it; that is all there was in the whole story of the package; there was nothing any more mysterious in it than if ishould hand this book to the chairman; it was delivered in a crowd, carried into the House and thrown down without care, and it lay in my room, with a miscellaneous lot of papers, probably for a year, I referring to it every now and then; Mr. Robinson never delivered me a bond of the Port Smith and Little Rock company, either in Washington or any other place; I desire to make that staloment as broad as it can be made in every shape and form, both inclusively and exclusively.

Mr. Chairman—Waile I am here I desire to repeat, the statements made by me on the floor of the House in all its parts without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, as the iron-clad oath says.

THE BELENAP JURISDICTION QUESTION-COM-TINUATION OF THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE. The discussion in the Senate to-day on jurisdiction cary and Cooper in favor thereof, and by Mr. Jones, o Florida, in opposition thereto. During the session Mr.

oreced, rate the sonate sitting for the trial of im-peachment shall after consideration proceed on Satur-day, the 27th of May, to vote upon the question of jurisdiction raised by the pleadings in the pending case, which vote shall be taken before the Senate shall adjourn on that day, and that each Senator shall be permitted to file within seven days thereafter his written opinion thereos, to be printed with the pro-ceedings in the order in which they may be delivered. ABINET SESSION—THE SILK SMUGGLES LAW

IN DANGER FROM THE INDIANS.

members excepting Judge Pierrepont, who has not yet returned from New York. The principal topic of discussion was the case of Lawrence, the silk smuggler, whose plea of guilty of the charge of forgery was men tioned to the Cabinet by Judge Taft, who returned to some discussion upon the subject of the trial of Law-rence, and the understanding is that he will be tried nly on the charge to which he has pleaded guilty, and not on the other counts.

Cabinet, and there was some consideration of Indian matters. A telegram has been received from the town Indians will make a descent upon that settlement. General Sherman does not think that this will happen, upon the commandant of the nearest military post for

FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN LONDON.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Seligman Bros. to be financial agents of the Navy Department at London.

DECORATION DAY IN BROOKLYN.

On Sunday afternoon, at five o'clock, the Lincoln statue at Prospect Park plaza will be decorated. The programme will consist of an invocation by Rev. Fred. Bell, singing by the same gentleman, an address by Gardner S. Cutting, singing, ode by George B. Squires

carrier's. Catting, singing, ode by George B. Squires and strewing of flowers by the public.

At four o'clock on the same afternoon the graves of the soldiers' plot in Greenwood Cemetery, will be decorated. On Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock the ceremonies of the day will be opened on Fort Greene, when the tomb of the prison ship martyrs of the Revolutionary War of the prison ship martyrs of the Revolutionary War will be decorated by a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic. At nine o'clock the graves of the Union dead at the Navai Hospital, Flushing avenue, and at the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, will be decorated with appropriate ceremony. At the Navai Cemetery Chapital Honderson will deliver the oration, and the United States Marine corps, under command of Colonel Broome, will participate in the services. In the Holy Cross Cemetery an address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Friel, of St. Charles Borromeo's church, Sidney place. At one o'clock P. M. the military and the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic will parade to Greenwood Cemetery. Momorial services will be held at eight o'clock in the evening at Dr. Cuylor's church. At Caivary Cemetery, where sleep many of the veterans of the Irna brigade and Corceran Irish Logion, the ceremonies will be of an imposing order. Company A, Sixty-ninth regiment, Converce Post 78, G. A. R., and John A. Rawlins, Post 80, G. A. R., will participate with the veteran curps of the Sixty-ninth regiment, converce for Sixty-ninte regiment in the ceremonies, under the direction of Adjutant John J. Foster. The oration will be singing by a choir of boys from the parochial schools attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral. There will also be services and decorations at the Evergreens and Cypress Hill cemeteries on Tuesday Iorenoon, under the supervision of Grand Army Posts. The public are invited to send in their pot plants and flowers to the United States Pension Office, City Hall, on Monday and early Tuesday morning.

### OBITUARY.

FIELD MARSHAL BARON VON JOHN. A telegram from Vienna, under date of the 28th Inst., announces the occurrence of the death of Field Marshal Baron Von John, chief of the general staff of the Austrian Army, a distinguished officer who was some years since promoted to his lace commission in recognition of his many services to the Empire.

### A BAD WAY.

Detective Martin Short returned to Williamsburg from Manchester, N. H., yesterday morning and brought with him as a prisoner Alfred H. Way. Way is the fast young man who, on May 8, hired a horse is the fast young man who, on May 8, hired a horse and wagon, worth \$425, from Richard De Mille, of South Eighth and Third streets and forgot to return. He had been in the employ of the Hub as traveling agent, and with his fancy turnout he travelled northward, victimizing some one in each town he passed through by obtaining drafts cashed drawn by him on the proprietors of the Hub or on the Royal Baking Powder Company, from whom he had an agency also. The money was claused to be for traveling expenses, and as he had transacted such business before legit-mately, it excited no suspicton. Circulars had been sent to every chief of polloc, describing him as a horse thief, and on that he was arrested in Manchester trying to dispose of the horse and wagon. He was arranged before Justice Elliott and remanded to await the arrival of Mr. De Mille with the turnout.

### RATEROAD ACCIDENT

At eight o'clock last night an accident occurred to an At eight o'chock last ment an accuent occurred to an eastward bound freight train on the l'ennsylvania Railroad, near Monmouth junction. A broken axie resulted in throwing several cars from the track, obstructing travel in both directions for about two hours. Athough several cars were destroyed, fortunately no one was injured.

### AN OUCAST'S WEARYING LIFE.

Ellen Mooney, wife of the late John Mooney, the panel thief, was arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday morning, by Officer Campbell, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, by Officer Campbell, of the Twenty-ninth precinci, charged with improper conduct on Broadway, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel. She was handsomely dressed. She offered no excuse for her conduct. Justice Smith heid her in default of \$400 ball to keep the peace. On learning the decision of the Court she said, "What am I to to? Seven times arrested in three weeks. Every cent I make I have to give up to the police or in court. I wish I was dead."

During the day several fashionably dressed women called to see her, and in the afternoon Joe Dean, a man about town, who is said to be engaged in the policy business, interested himself in her behall, and she was discharged.

Execution of Piper at Boston and Frost at Worcester.

Stoic Death of the Slaver of Mabel Young.

A REVOLTING SPECTACLE AT THE SCAFFOLD.

Frost's Head Nearly Severed from His Body.

PIPER'S PENALTY.

THE EXECUTION OF THE MURDERER OF MABEL YOUNG AND BRIDGET LANDERGAN-SCENES AT THE PRISON AND THE SCAFFOLD-THE RELIG-IOUS EXERCISES—CONDUCT OF THE MOB, AND SIGNS OF INDIGNATION—A SENSE OF RELIEF

Thomas W. Piper, the murderer of Mabel Young and Bridget Landergan, was hanged this morning in Charles Street Jail. He sustained all the preliminaries of the dreadful ordeal with apparent fortitude, and when he passed from life unto death there did not seem to be a quiver or a struggle.

was thronged with thousands of morbidly curious persons, who watched with considerable intensity anything and everything that was in the remotest way nected with the jail, or that they thought anything to do with the execution. Later efforts were made by this depraved mob of men and women to scale the walls of the jail, and thus force an entrance to the neighborhood of the scaffold. The mounted and foot police, who were present in large numbers, were successful in preventing the accom-plishment of this siege of the prison, and the maddened crowd were driven away, cursing loudly the police who had so promptly and so wisely spoiled their plans. Between 500 and 600 persons were provided with tickets of admission. Sheriff Clark had made ample provision for their accommodation. The legal witporters surrounded the tables in the court yard in sight and hearing of the solemnities, and the general multi-tude of the spectators were furnished commending po-

At two minutes past ten formal religious exercises began in the pariors, in the presence of some 200 persons, consisting of members of the Bar, of the city government, of the Senate and House, United States Marshal Usher, General Chamberlain, Warden of the State Prison, and editors and reporters of the daily press. Piper sat on a sofa at the upper end of the Beside him was Father Coon, and Rov. Mr. Dadman near him. Piper was dressed in a neat dark suit, with black neckcioth, white shirt front, white stockings and allppers. He remained on the centro of the sofa leaning,back, with his hands clasped upon his lap and his feet crossed during the ceremony. His face was pale and thin, closely shaven, but bore no trace of tremor or nervousness, and his manner was as calm and as composed as if he had years to live. His face was turned upward, and he seemed not to heed the crowd about him who were gazing upon him with interest and earnestness. During the prayer his eyes were closed most of the time, but occasionally, when the invocation was especially earnest and applicable, he gazed upward with an imploring but trustful look, and when the dear ones whom he was leaving on earth were mentioned unwilling tears which he could not keep back forced themselves through his eyenot keep back forced themselves through his eyelids. The exercises began with singing, led by the Rev. J. W. Dadman, the hymn selected being "There is a fountain filled with plood," three verses of which were sung by several of those present, whose volces were tremulous with emotion, caused by the impressiveness of the scene. Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy, of the Churci of the Tacernacie, the chief spritual adviser of the doomed man, who had charge of the exercises, then read several portions of Scripture, the first being the fifty-first Pasim. This was followed by selections from the New Testament, beginning with "And as Moses lifted up the scripture in the wilderness, even so the son of man was lifted up," and "For God so leved the world that he gave his only begotten Son to die for us, that we through him might live and have eternal life." The scriptural readings we'e followed by a most earnest, fervent and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. Eddy.

He thanked God that while He was infinitely more just, He was also infinitely more merciful than man. That the Cross of Christ and the blood upon it cleane-oth from all sin. That man in all extremittee can come to the throne of grace, the dying as well as the living.

He thanked God that while He was infinitely more just, He was also infinitely more merciful than man. That the Cross of Christ and the blood upon it ceauseth from all sin. That man in all extremities can come to the throne of grace, the dring as well as the living. Help was implored for him who looks to the fount of mercy in this his moment of despair. Human help and sympathy that failed, and therefore it was prayed that he might remember that the greatest sinners have been forgives; and that he might fill din Jesus Christ a full and sure redemption. Thanks were expressed that the poor man had been able to see and appreciate his own great sin, and seek and obtain the great parlon, which no man could grant. Divine help was asked that he might fully commit his poor soul to his infinite Saviour, and that the righteousness of Jesus Christ might be imputed to him.

The revereed gentleman earnestly prayed that the condemned man might have help and resignation to leave him so through life and whose affliction was now ap great, that he might feel how strong an arm he had to lean upon and how meriful was God, his Creator, before whose presence he might so soon appear. He also prayed that the lessons of this man's life might be shieled from the bewilderments that they might be shieled from the bewilderments that they might be shieled from the bewilderments that the summaries of the land, the last which ruined so many and the temptations of the intoxicating cup. That it might be a warning to those in paril and a help to those weak in an and temptation.

Pipar walked firm and sleady to the gallows, but when his eyes first met tho sau paraphernalia that was to usber him to his long home he gave the first ovidence of emotion. He looked at the rope, the beam, the steps and the drop, and then cast one hurred glance over the 500 speciators who were gathered before him. For a moment it seemed that the cowardly nature of the condemned man would break down, but a word or two of enouragement from the olike start spring and Piper's Piper was privately buried at ten o'clock to night in

EXECUTION OF FROST.

THE PETERSHAM MURDERER HANGED-A TER-RIBLE SCENE AT THE GALLOWS-FROST'S HEAD NEARLY SEVERED FROM HIS BODY-ANOTHER STATEMENT BY THE CONDEMNED

WORCESTER, Mass., May 26, 1876.

Samuel J. Frost has explained to-day on the gallows his crime for the murder of his brother-in-law, Franklin P. Towne, at Petersham, on the morning of the 4th of July last. Frost died calmly. He exhibited a wonderful nerve, fortifude and assurance, which almost makes one believe that his defence at the trial had seven o'clock, and siept well until midnight, when he awoke and remained awake for a short time. From that time until four o'clock this morning his sleep was a little irregular and broken at intervals. During the whole night, however, his rest was better and calmer than on the former night. He spoke with his attoud-ant several times during the night, stating that he sup-posed they would come for him in the morning, when they wanted him, and that they must get up a bigger thing than this to prevent his sleeping. About half-

past five Frost took a little refreshment of bread and milk, and from that time until the execution he re-mained calm and talked but little. While dressing for the gallows he was attended by the Rev. Mr. son and Deputy Sheriffs Carl, Keene and Both-well, also by Special Officer Cleveland, who has been his guard. Mr. Cleveland spoke a word of encouragement to the doomed man, expressing the hope that he would be able to meet his fate with resignation and calmarsa. Frost replied that he was feeling well; had not felt better since he was a lad of eixteen years. It was decided that he should make no

About half an hour before the execution he made a statement to Rov. Mr. Lamson, who took down an abstract of it. The statement was a reiteration of the evidence he himself gave concerning the murder at the trial. He strongly asserted that he was innocent of intentional or wilful murder, and said that he died in the killing was true. In his statement he also forgives his wife, against whom he had been very bitter, and dic-tates a pathetic goodby to her and his children. SPECTATORS OF THE SCENE.

ones, who, to the number of hundreds, lined the streets adjoining the jail. Some 200 persons witnessed the execution, which took place in the guard room of the jail. The spectators were all scated. There were present many medical men, Mayor Hilson and other city officials.

THE LAST HOURS OF PROST.

So firm was his demeabor, that while dressing his attendant remarked to him, "You've got the most nerve of any man I ever saw," to which Frost replied, "I'm not afraid. I've never been atraid to die." prison this morning." He ate his breakfast of brown bread, milk and cheese, his own selection, with his usual appetite. After breakfast he wrote farewell letters to his children, and while doing so ap-

prison this morning." He ate his breakfast of brown bread, milk and cheese, his own selection, with his usual appetite. After breakfast he wrote farewell letters to his children, and while doing so appeared somewhat melancholy, but he soon ralled and chaited and laughed with his usual unconcern. At the gailous Froat's face betokened no emotion. He kept his eyes fixed before him, casting no glance at the speciators and none at the gallows till he turned to ascend the steps, when he raised his eyes to the beam and rope for an instant, cropping them upon the stairs as he took the first step upward. As soon as Frost was seated upon the ratial pattern Rev. Mr. Lamson offered a short prayer, in substance as follows:—

"O God, we confess Thy power and wisdom and Thy merey. Thou art our Creator and the Creator of this man, who is so soon to meet Thee. Bless the State that, for safety and security, is about to perform this solemn and awful act. Have merey on this man. Meet him now and conduct him to Thyself. For the sake of Jesus Christ, our Savlour. Amen. Amen."

Immediately at its close Sheriff Sprague read the death warrant rapidly, yet distinctly, and when he had uttered its closing words, "For which his shall be your sufficient warrant," he added, "I now proceed to do execution," and pressed limit yupon the spring releasing the trap. Frost had rison from his chair when the reading of the death warrant was begun, the deputy behind had lastened the atrapa around his elgs and arms, and before the reading was invaled had shut out the light from him forever by drawing the black cap over his lead. There was not an instant's delay, and less than five minutes passed between the time the domed man took his first step upon the gallows stairs and that in which his body was thrown downward by the release of the derop. The drop fell with hardly an audible sound, and the light body of the murrerer brought the rope to a strong tension. The first thrill of a shudder had not run through the more subserved the spring over the iron t

black cloth gatters and slate-colored gloves.

A STATEMENT BY PROST.

At an interview this morning with his counsel and the Rev. Mr. Lamson Frost made the following statement for publication after his death. After speaking of the killing of Towne, he said:—

"I placed the linab, as I have affirmed, in the cornfield. I did not know, neither do I know, who removed them. I took them from under the barn with my own hands to the cornfield and never carried them to the awamp. On the night of the 22d of July I did not take the oxen from the harn, nor any other night to draw the body to the awamp. I make the same statement as to the whole matter that Mr. Ball has in his book. (This refers to Frost's statement, I declare to all men that I die tunoceut of wilful murder. I die cherishing no feeling of resentment toward any one. I die lorgiving all the world for any wrong I have received. It is hard, but I freely do it. I desire to express my kindest feelings to General Sprague, his deputies and all the prison officers."

To his counsel he said:—"Try and keep track of this matter. I hope and am assured that in time it will be cleared up."

ANOTHER MURDERER EXECUTED

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 26, 1876.

Burrel Spiux, alias Beggarly (colored), was executed at Lebanon at one o'clock to-day for the murder of Robert Hamilton, a peaceable white citizen of Wilson county, a year ago. The execution was witnessed by 5,000 people. An accidental discharge of the guard's gun caused an exciting stampede. This was the first public execution had in that county for lorty years.

### FUCHS' SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Yesterday afternoon a telegram received at the Raymond Street Jail from Albany announced that Governor Tilden had commuted the sentence of Fuchs, who was to have been bung on Friday next, to imprisonwas to have been hung on Friday hext, to imprisoument for hie. The commutation was granted on the recommendation of Judge Pratt and District Attorney Britton, that the crime was not premeditated, but of a purpose for med on the spot and under aggravating circumstances. When the nows was communicated to the prisoner he burst into tears, and then looking apaid, "Veil, dat's good, I guess we have some beer." He gave the keeper ten cents to get him a bottle of root beer. He asked to see his stepdaughter, but did not want to see his wife. Fuchs will be removed to Sing Sing this forenoon. He is thirty-live years of age and in excellent physical condition to serve the State in the shoe shop of the prison.

### SUSPECTED MURDER.

Honesdale, Pa., May 26, 1876.

Philip Corwin, an old and well-to-do citizen of Beach Pond, seven miles from this place, started home from Honesdale last Monday night, and although his horse and carriage arrived there about three o'clock Tuesday morning nothing has been seen or heard of the old man since. As he drew several hundred dollars from one of the Bonesdale banks on Monday and had it in his possession when he started home, it is believed he has been foully dealt with. Mr. Corwin left Baumaster's Hotel about nine o'clock in the evening on his way home. A rough looking stranger, who had been hanging around the house all the evening, went away to the same time. As a man answering his description got aboard a west bound train at Warrensburg, on the Eric Railway, sixteen miles caut of this place, on Tuesday afternoop, and was seen to have a large roll of money in his possession, it is believed that Mr. Corwin was waylaid, robbed and murdered by him.

### A PLANTER SHOT AND KILLED.

A terrible tragedy was enacted near Germantown, in this county, yesterday morning. S. M. Ellis, a well known planter, while on his way to the Masonic lodge known planter, while on his way to the Masonic lodge in Germantown, was met by Thomas and Robert Reasonover, neighbers of hix, who secused him of having slandered a niece of theirs, and asked him to sign a paper, which he refused to do, whereupon they shot him in the breast and back, killing him instantly. Thomas Reasonover, who claims to have killed Mr. Eliis, went to Germantown and surrendered himself to Esquire Walker, after tolling what he had done. Later is the day Robert Reasonover was arrested by Sheriff Anderson, and both were brought here and placed in juit to maswer. Mr. Eliis leaves a wife and two children. Thore are conflicting stories in regard to the origin of the difficulty.

# COLLISION AT SEA.

Four Lives Lost by the Sinking of the British Brig S. N. Collymore.

A TERRIBLE SCENE IN THE FOG.

A Captain Jumps from His Ship to Save His Life While His Wife Goes Down with His Ship.

NEWPORT, R. L. May 26, 1876. There arrived at this port this afternoon the bark.

National Eagle, Captain Sears, of and from Boston, with see for Rio Janeiro, and reports that she ran inte and sunk off South Shoals. near Nantucket, during a thick fog last Tuesday morning, the brig S. N. Colly-more, Captain Perry, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Trini-dad for St. John, N. B., loaded with molasses, and that the wife of Captain Perry, with his steward and two of his crew, went down on the vessel.

A HXRALD reporter boarded the National Eagle and obtained the statements of the captains and first mate of each of the vessels, which will tell the sad story.

Captain Harvey Perry, of the S. N. Collymore, states that he left Trinidad May 3, bound to St. John, N. B., with molasses for Turnbull & Co. Everything went well until the morning of the 23d. About e'clock of that date, during a dense fog, I saw a green light on the port bow and saw almost immediately a ship close upon us; put the heim a siarboard, and by this time both vessels came together with a tremendous crash. She struck us on the port bow, I then went forward to ascertain the extent of the damage. I found my vessel's bow under water, spars falling and a general breaking up of everything. I deemed it best to save my life, which I did by getting on board the National Eagle. The mate, the second mate and three men had preceded me, and I was the last to leave. I got on board by catching hold of the bark's fore chains. Immediately the vessels parted and the wreck disappeared in the fog. Captain Sears, of the National Eagle, launched a beat and pulled in the direction in which the wreck was supposed to be. After the lapse of thirty minutes the beat returned, and the crew stated that they found the wreck bottom up, but they could find no signs of life. The National Eagle lay by until eight A. M., when, the fog clearing somewhat, we ran in the direction where we supposed the brig was, it could discover nothing. Captain Sears deemed it pi dent to make for the nearest port to repair damages.

to why he left his vessel without making an effort to save her, he said:—"When I left the wheel my first thought was to ascertain the damage, but when I got forward I could plainly see she was sinking and that I must do one of two things at once—viz., save my own life or go down with my wife and those on board. I therefore deemed it best to jump on board the bark, as the sea was then breaking over her and she was level

Here the Captain burst into tears, and handing me

In Herwy Perry, muster of the British brig S. N. Collymore, of Yarmouth, N. S., which came into collision with the bark National Ragle May 25 in a dense fog, which caused the sinking of the brig and loss of my wife and three of my crew, certify that Captain Sears, master of the bark, did all in his power to save the lives which were loss, ending his boat to the wreck and Iving by four hours, but all to no purpose. Captain Sears troated me and the rest that were saved with kindness, and administered to all out wants, for which I hope to ever feel the deepest gratisade.

valued at \$12,000 and the latter at \$7,000. Captain Sears states that he left Boston [ast Monday with a cargo of ice for Rio Janeiro. Had fair wind and weather until the morning of the 23d before daylight, when a thick fog set in. We made the S. N. Collymore's ately came in collision. We carried away our foreyards. foresail, lower topsail, jibboom, bowsprit, cutwater and all iron work attached. We threw over our boa and sent assistance to the brig, but found no signs of off before the wind to repair damage, and I thought it best to make for the nearest port. I think she sank soon after we struck her.

Captain Sears estimates his damage at \$5,000 and he

mate Pliny White, of the National Esgle, eays:—We collided with the S. N. Collymore, off South Shoals, in a dense fog. We struck her by the foremass mediately. I heard the shricks of those on board, and this, with the failing timbers and general confusion, made an impression upon my mind that can never be forgotten. Our jibboom broke off and fell down with everything attached and the fore yard also broke in half. As soon as we struck her we lowered away a boat. The brig gianced off after the collision and the sea made a clean breach over her. In a short time she was manned by the second mate and three sailors. They could find no lives about the wreck. The brig was then lying on her beam ends full of water and I

Stephen Kinney, of Yarmouth, N. S., first mate of the lost vessel, said:—I saw a green light on our port bow; ordered the holm to be put starboard, which was done immediately. Captain Perry came on deck at the same time and assisted the man at the wheel; immediately both ships came together with a loud crash. I ran forward, supposing that our vessel was sinking. I thought it time for me to get on board the bark and save my life. William Fairly save my life. William Knight, second mate; Louis Johnson, Augustus Cardelen, Harry Reed and Captain Perry followed. We all scrambled over the bark's forechains. When I last saw the brig she was on her beam ends. At the time of the disaster the wind was southwest, and we were running northeast by north. We were struck on the port bow. Our forecastle deck and rail were all under water immediately after abs

struck us. The spars all came down forward.

William B. Knight, second mate of the Collyme stated that he saw the Captain's wife in the main ging, above the port light; threw her a line, but she did not get it. I went on the northeast quarter of the did not get it. I went on the northeast quarter of the National Eagle and saw a boy standing on the companion way of the sinking vessel; I called out to him and threw him a line; it went across the brig's deck; I saw him let go the main sheet. This was the last I saw of him or the brig either. I was asleep when the accident occurred. I jumped out of my betth, came on deck and got on board the bark with the rest; left the steward asleep in his bunk; did not-call him; think he nover got out.

NAMES OF THE LOST.

The names of the lost are:—

Mrs. Elizabeth Perry, forty-four years of age.

Casper Dell, steward, German, aged twenty-one; be-

longs in New York.

Hans Peterson, of Norway, twenty-two years of age,
Walter Dorson, of Barbados, agod fifteen years.

Every attention has been offered to the Captain and
his crew by the agents of the Board of Underwriters,
Mess.a. Coggeshall, and the British Consul will take
charge of them and return them to their destination.

### COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

Commodore Vanderbilt was sleeping soundly at midment during the day, and expressed himself as feeling much stronger. Dr. Lindsley, his regular physician remained with him in the nouse all night.

A SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, an office found a young woman scated on the steps of a house in Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, weeping over a bundle

### ANOTHER STATUE OF LINCOLN.

Preparations are being made by the Republican Ame-ciation of the Nanth Assembly district to erect a statue of Abraham Lincoln in Abingdon square. The Presi-dent of the association will present the stone, which will be Scotch granite, and the members and the cita-zens of the district will delray the other expanses. Application to the Department of Parks for permission to erect the statue will be made in a few days.